Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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TURKEY'S MOVE BEING WATCHED BY ALL POWERS

Reason Is Mediterranean Development and Anti-Axis Landing on Italy

SITUATION IS DELICATE

Diplomatic Operations at Ankara Growing More and More Intense

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—With the development of the new situation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans caused by the anti-Axis landing on Italy and the death of King Boris III of Bulgaria various quarters are noting with interest which way the neutral nation Turkey will move.

The Ankara correspondent of the London Times recently reviewed the last four years of Turkish neutrality and reported on the delicate situation maintained in Turkey today. He said: "In recent days Turkey's attitude toward the war has become the topic of rabid discussion. Political commentators in Turkey, however, are divided on the question, some stressing Turkey's neutral character and others holding forth on Turkey's duty based on the treaty with Britain.

"After the fall of Poland and France, Turkey watched with great calmness the development of the situation. At that time Britain was not able to send weapons to Turkey, so could not force Turkey to hold to the duty given to it in the Turko-British pact and had to give silent recognition to Turkey's stand. This situation continued to the summer of 1942. During this time, on June 18, 1941 Germany and Turkey signed a treaty of friendship and Turkish neutrality was backed up by this pact. With that, Turkish neutrality, which [illegible] favored the anti-Axis, turned advantageous for the Axis nations.

Changed Circumstances

"The circumstances surrounding Turkey have changed since the withdrawal of the Axis forces from North Africa and the commencement of the Soviet offensive operations on the East Front. The anti-Axis camp, by means of the trip of Prime Minister Churchill to Adana and the visit of leaders of the British army, navy, and air forces to Ankara, kept on making frantic efforts to get Turkey to conform to the new situation.

"Thus Germany came to show great concern about relations between Britain and Turkey. In April it caused its officials in Turkey to ascertain the intentions of the Turkish Government. The Turkish reply was that not the slightest change in foreign policy was contemplated. The situation has since remained unchanged. It seems that the peoples of the anti-Axis countries have a question of what change in the situation would cause Turkey to do its obligations to Britain under the treaty between the two countries.

"According to the opinion of the Turkish people the two questions of whether Turkey will enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis countries and whether Turkey will not go beyond permitting the passage of anti-Axis forces through Turkish territory or placing its establishments and facilities at the disposal of anti-Axis forces like allowing the use of Turkish airfields by anti-Axis forces are the same as far as the effects are concerned.

Turkey Is Silent

"It is said that in that case Turkey would abandon its neutrality. The Turkish Government authorities are naturally maintaining strict reticence in regard to questions of such a delicate nature but it is clear that the answer to the question would depend much on the following points:

'(1) As a result of the anti-Axis Powers supplying Turkey with munitions and other materials, its armament has expanded to such an extent that it is adequate for its own self-defense and only barely insufficient for taking an offensive.

'(2) The Axis forces are now being held in readiness near the Turkish border on a line extending from the Aegean Islands to Bulgaria, so that in case anti-Axis forces should advance into Turkey they can strike at Turkey at any moment.

'(3) As a result of Turkey having maintained neutrality for the last four years, it would be difficult to convince the people of Turkey that any participation in war is justified

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War, Navy Ministers Worship at Yasukuni; Buddhist Rallies Staged

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada worshipped at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines on Wednesday, Imperial Rescript Observance Day. From this day on, all the theaters in the capital decided to hold national group rites before each performance and bring a note of solemnity even to entertainment. Also on Monday at 7 p.m. Buddhist rallies were held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai, Kobe, Kanazawa, Sapporo, Kyoto and other cities sponsored jointly by the East and West Honganji Temples.

ENEMY NOT MAKING PROGRESS IN ITALY

Axis Forces Fighting Invaders Effectively in Mountainous Aspromonte Area

Domei

ROME, September 7.—The fighting in Southern Italy is now going on in the mountainous Aspromonte area, several kilometers inland from the coast, and the Axis forces are fighting courageously and effectively, an Italian war correspondent reports today.

The correspondent's report was to the following effect:

"The superiority of the anti-Axis fire power is truly amazing. The anti-Axis forces brought into play all their naval guns and land artillery and bombarded all the Italian forts on the southwestern coast. Large, medium, small and automatic guns hit Villa San Giovanni, Reggio, Calabria and Melito De Volto. The gunfire from a fleet which included several battleships was more powerful than the shelling from Messina on the opposite shore.

"Formations of bombers [illegible] the sky and rained bombs and built a roof of fire over the area in which the enemy intended to secure a bridgehead. This Axis forces withstood this tremendous gunfire well and dealt tremendous damage to one unit of landing troops. The inhabitants of the battle zone had previously been moved to a safe area. The defense forces continued to beat back the enemy, but the anti-Axis forces' gunfire was so severe that they had to move back. During this time the anti-Axis forces landed tanks and medium and small caliber guns, but the Axis forces hit them hard and dealt them serious damage.

Numerous Tanks Landed

"The enemy landed an astounding number of guns and tanks. In spite of the Axis forces' driving attacks the enemy succeeded in landing numerous tanks and guns in the San Giovanni and Melito areas. The anti-Axis forces also tried to have their parachute troops cooperate with the land units but these were dealt considerable damage by the Axis units. The fighting at present is going on in the interior several kilometers from the coast. The area is noted for its mountainous terrain and with the Axis resistance powerful, the anti-Axis forces are not making much headway. The enemy is calling this area the Aspromonte fortress.

"The enemy in this area is composed of British troops and the Canadian 8th regiment. The Axis forces are far inferior in number, but because the area is sacred in that Garibaldi once fought here, are fighting desperately and effectively."

British Driven Back

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—After occupying Palmi, the British 8th Army under General Bernard Montgomery has not made much progress with one unit attempting to move north driven back by the Germans after suffering huge losses. In the central sector the units trying to move toward Gallina have been stopped by the wild mountainous terrain.

In the south too the British are bogging down and military circles in Germany are leaning toward the opinion that anti-Axis operations in Calabria are a cover for operations against other areas.

Concerning Monday's fighting D.N.B. correspondent Karl Pragner reports as follows:

"Powerful German rear guards were engaged in combat for several hours with the British near Gioiataulo on the coastal road leading north from Reggio. The British attempted to break through the German lines and sustained numerous dead and wounded. The British are

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JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD CHINA IS PERMANENT

Ambassador Tani Reiterates Basic Attitude of Nippon After Shanghai Trip

FUTURE PROGRESS VITAL

Speedy and Energetic Progress Under National Government Lauded by Envoy

Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani to China, who had been inspecting Shanghai, returned to Nanking Wednesday, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 7.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, declared today in a press interview here that Japan's policy toward China is permanent and transcends time and space as it is free of utilitarian calculations.

Stressing the fact that Japan is ever solicitous of China's prosperity, as proved by various diplomatic measures recently taken by her toward China, while Anglo-American policies are aimed at hindering China's sound development and construction, Ambassador Tani emphasized that "it has become crystal clear which side is righteous and just."

Lauds Progress Made

"My present visit in Shanghai," he continued is being made to inspect the progress of urgent economic measures centering around the purchase of cotton yarn and textile as well as the development of the new municipal administration of Shanghai. Thanks to the efforts of Mayor Chen Kung-po and other officials concerned, the new municipal administration is progressing smoothly, while purchase of cotton yarn and textile has thus far registered a remarkable success by virtue of the cooperation among Japanese military, official and civilian circles, Chinese authorities and the Commerce Control Association.

"Success or failure of this economic measure, however, depends upon its future progress. Close cooperation among Japanese and Chinese circles concerned will be responsible for low prices which will be realized by the successful execution of the policy, and the consequent stabilization of the people's lives.

"The policy of economic collaboration between Japan and China, as well as retrocession of concessions, forms a part of Japan's new China policy, which, again, constitutes part of the grand policy for construction of Greater East Asia.

"Construction of Greater East Asia is, needless to say, Japan's national ideal. This policy has already been realized in the aid given Burma and the Philippines to regain freedom, of having the Indonesians participate in their government, of helping Thailand expand its territory and of according assistance to China for its independence and prosperity. This policy is aimed at having all nations and peoples enjoy co-existence and co-prosperity and is free of utilitarian designs.

Blasts U.S., Britain

"It is natural that intelligent Chinese should be greatly struck by the liberal assistance Japan is offering China to help its resurrection. In this connection, I contend that if the United States and Britain were really solicitous of China's independence as they claim to be, they should express sympathy toward Japan's policies and advise Chungking to cooperate with Japan. As a matter of fact, however, they are intent on obstructing China's sound development, whereas Japan is solely solicitous of its independence and prosperity. Under such circumstances, it is clear which nation is in the right and which is in the wrong.

"At this juncture, Japan will further accelerate the prosecution of its established policy toward China. I am confident that we will gain final victory in the War."

Conference at Vatican

Domei

ROME, September 7.—The Vatican held an important conference yesterday morning, lasting about two hours. Concerning the conference, the Messaggero reported as follows; "The conference held at the Vatican examined conditions brought about by the war in Italy, particularly at Rome, and also the subsequently caused situation in the Vatican."

Attu Heroes' Spirits Extolled at Meeting Held in Takada City

A public meeting to extol the spirit of death-in-honor as manifested by Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and the men under him on Attu Island of the Aleutians was held at Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, on Wednesday afternoon taking advantage of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The Takada Municipal Office and many public groups of that city were joint sponsors of the function. Lieutenant-General Susumu Fujita, who was once a senior officer to the Hero of Attu, and representatives of various groups, gave addresses praising the gallantry and loyalty of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki.

GERMANY DEVELOPS UKRAINE RESOURCES

West European Nations Are Permitted to Share in Reconstruction Work

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—Germany is making vast progress in the work of developing the resources of materials in the Ukraine which it took in hand immediately after the area was occupied.

This work of reconstructing the Ukraine, which may be termed the "treasure house" of Europe, will henceforth be participated in by other West European countries, according to a statement issued by the German authorities today.

According to information coming from the German authorities, there is a prospect of an early conclusion of negotiations with the more important of industrial companies in various West European countries for contracts for the development of the resources of materials of the Ukraine.

Reich Minister for Ostland and Eastern Territories Alfred Rosenberg stated today as follows on the question of developing the resources of the Ukraine:

"Developing the first line area in East Europe is a work that is not to be done by Germany alone. It ought to be done by various European peoples, especially those who have been cut off from their colonies by the United States and British navies. It is a move to protect the life of various peoples on the European Continent. All the European masses stand no longer in fear of the threat of an interruption in the supply of materials of vital importance to them from a blockade of the seas by the anti-Axis forces.

"Hundreds of Dutch people have already been appointed to posts of leaders in agriculture in the eastern occupied regions. On the other hand, negotiations are under way with large chemical companies and other organizations concerning scientific research and the opening of laboratories. All the peoples of Europe will be allowed to take part in these activities. The present is not the time for the publication of details of the arrangement.

"All I can say at the moment is that we have every promise of a successful conclusion of negotiations going on between us and the various important companies in Western Europe concerning cooperation in the development of resources."

Envoy's Son Passes Test

Kazuaki Suma, 24, second son of Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, and a student of Keio University passed the Naval Reserve Fliers' examination, it was learned by Domei. Chiaki, the first son of Minister Suma, is now serving at the front as assistant paymaster.

FOE ATTEMPTS TO DISMEMBER REICH MORALE

Failure of Armed Operations Compels Anti-Axis to Resort To New Tactics

GERMANS UNDISTURBED

B.B.C. Active in Vicious Propaganda; 5th Columnists Are Smuggled Among Laborers

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—In view of the steadily-decreasing striking power of the anti-Axis air force in its desperate attempts to undermine the morale of the German people, the Anglo-American strategists have lately taken to concentrating on puerile political maneuvers to bring about the internal collapse of the Axis camp, according to information gathered here.

The European War situation on a cursory survey might seem rather unfavorable to the Axis forces but, as Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels is constantly pointing out to the Government and party authorities, if the Axis leaders simply put themselves in the shoes of the Anglo-American leaders and deliberate on the vital question just how they are to make the Axis nations surrender, they will find that there is no answer forthcoming at all.

From the point of view of the anti-Axis forces, there are only two means of conducting armed operations against the Reich and its Allies. One is to carry out landing operations in Europe and the other is to intensify their aerial bombardment.

100 Divisions Needed

In order to conduct effective landing operations in Europe, however, the United States and Britain must [illegible] a total of about 100 divisions to France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway, barely sufficient for attempting to decide the issue with the Germans.

The anti-Axis forces at present, however, have no such gigantic preparations and in case they should fail in such a large-scale campaign they would no longer be in a position to challenge the Germans to a decision. Thus they are not likely to undertake such a large-scale adventure.

As regards aerial bombardment, they have certainly intensified it since early this year but lately the German air defense system has been so well perfected that air raids are costing the anti-Axis nations more and more sacrifices and they themselves admit that the efficacy of their air raids is on the decline.

In view of these circumstances, the anti-Axis nations are now depending on political maneuvers as their last resort as at the time of the first European War. They have strengthened their cajolery-and-threat policy toward the Axis and neutral countries in an endeavor to isolate Germany from its Allies and sympathizers. Their principal hope is that Germany would collapse from within and in the art of engineering such Fifth Columnist activities the British are notorious.

Disregarded by Germans

At the outset of the German-British War, they scattered anti-war handbills from the air calculated to alienate the German people from the Social Nationalistic regime. As it was found that the German people in their fighting mood would not play into their hands so easily, criticisms rose against such tactics even among the British and especially since the disaster in Flanders the British turned to a policy of decision by armed operations. With the situation in the Mediterranean turning somewhat in their favor, however, they began to revert to their

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Dearth in British Pits May Force Bevin to Recruit 16-Yeur-Old Youngsters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—England is finding it more difficult to obtain additional manpower, declared an article appearing in Monday's issue of the News Chronicle.

The article stated that if the appeal, which was made recently to the young people in England to apply voluntarily for work in the coal mines is unanswered, it is likely that Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, will resume his proposal of recruiting boys of 16 years of age for work in the mines. Despite the resistance from the Trade Union, this plan had never been definitely pushed aside.

If the Cabinet decides to agree with Bevin's plan, it will first be presented to Parliament for approval. Shortly after Parliament is convened, there will be a great debate upon the question of working power and employing of boys for the mines and the enrollment of women between the ages of 45 and 50 for national service will also come into the foreground.

The News Chronicle said that opposition against the proposal is being expected from all quarters in the House of Commons.

OUR NAVY PLANES SINK 2 ENEMY TRANSPORTS, 1 WARSHIP NEAR HOPOI

Crew of Wrecked Bomber Make Miraculous Return

Men Discovered by Comrade Aircraft on 49th Day After Forced Landing on Island Following Devastating Raid on Port Moresby

By TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—All the members of the crew of a bomber that participated in the night attack on Port Moresby, the foremost defense base of Australia, have returned safely after more than two months of indescribable hardship. They came back dirty, in tatters and unshaved but alive.

The air unit to which they belong has rendered outstanding service unparalleled in the annals of naval air warfare since the Battle of the Coral Sea and is still fighting strong torpedoing and bombing enemy ships, aircraft and military establishments in the spirit of that loyal general of mediaeval Japan who said: "Seven times will I come back to life until the enemy of His Majesty the Emperor shall be vanquished."

The unit is also noted for the fact that there have been innumerable instances of miraculous return of airmen after self-blasting or making forced landings, within a week or ten days.

Remarkable Return

The return of the crew of the bomber in question is remarkable, for the fact that they survived two bombing and machine-gun attacks after their forced landing and won through in spite of sickness, near-starvation and rough weather.

As the bedraggled figures came before the commander, the latter said in a gentle voice: "You must have had a long, trying time. Glad to have you back, boys." Standing at attention for all their weariness, the senior airman of the group made his report.

Seventy-one days ago near the hour of midnight the bomber loaded with deadly missiles took off from the base as one of the large formation of bombers under Sub-lieutenant M. under orders to blast Port Moresby out of shape. As the plane crossed the sea at X X thick walls of clouds began to blot out visibility. No sight of sea or land. Sometimes not even the sight of comrade planes flying abreast of it. Only the clouds f inky blackness that contested the way. From the commanding plane came orders to break formation and fly separately. It was long past the hour when the moon should have come out but there was not a shadow of moonlight. The raiding unit sped on toward Moresby regardless of cloud or storm.

After the X X Sea there would be the spearpoints of the Stanley Mountains towering 4,000 meters or higher across the heart of New Guinea. By sheer intuitive skill the raider unit crossed the mountains without mishap. Fortunately the weather half-cleared over Port Moresby. The commanding plane forthwith released its huge bombs on Airfield No. 2 below. The other planes followed suit in a whirlwind of diving and zooming. It was X : X a.m. The desperate fire of the enemy anti-aircraft battery filled the skies with a roar of bursting shells.

Rain Bombs on Enemy

The attack plane rained bombs on the enemy. Just when Flight Petty Officer A finished bombing the fourth airfield his left engine began to sputter. An anti-aircraft shell fragment had probably hit it. The plane tipped to the left and went out of range of the guns. Petty Officer S shouted, "We can fly with one engine. . . . let's go. . . ." The pilot nodded and headed the plane for home.

The wireless operator turned to radio the base but the radio was smashed and could not be repaired. The weather turned back about the time they were flying over the Stanley range but by the time they left the skies of New Guinea the red sun was coming up from the east. By the time they came over the island of X X their fuel ran out and the plane was forced to land on the reefs north of that island.

The fliers climbed out of their plane and went on the island carrying machine guns and ammunition. As they reached shore a horde of native inhabitants rushed out of the jungle shouting something at the top of their lungs. The men got ready to shoot in case these native inhabitants should prove hostile but they did not seem to be. Superior Seaman C talked to them out they did not seem to understand Japanese. After a conversation of motions the native inhabitants brought the fliers some bananas, papaia and water and then led them to a hut.

The next morning they borrowed two canoes and started to row for the island of X X visible far in the northeast. Before they had gone 10 miles however the seas became rough and the canoes overturned. The men barely got back to where they started from after losing their machine-guns and ammunition. After that they tried at the rate of about once in a week or ten days to row to X X but each attempt ended in failure. During this time the men were afflicted with a mysterious disease. It was like a cross between malaria and dengue and they suffered high fevers lasting five and six days. The healthy ones dug potatoes and hunted for shellfish on the beach.

Heard Sound of Plane

Ten days, 20 days went by without a plane flying over head or a ship passing on the horizon. Then on the morning of the 49th day since they landed on the island, the sound of a plane could be heard to the west. By this time they had got over their sickness so the men ran out to the beach and scanned the skies. "An army plane. . . an army plane," the men shouted and danced on the beach out it was flying at 4,000 meters so it could not see them and flew away eastward.

Four days later two more Army planes appeared. This time they came low and circled twice around the wrecked plane on the reef before flying away. "It's all all right now. They'll know we're here if they've seen the plane," the men said to each other feeling full of hope for the first time since they were forced to land. On the Xth day of the month of X a comrade plane came over three times in the morning and banking low over the jungle dropped a message tube.

The message asked whether they were Navy men or Army men, whether their plane was fighting craft or civilian and specified ways in which they were to answer these questions. Two of the men ran out to the beach and informed the comrade plane that they were Naval fliers.

The Army plane dropped another message promising to send aid soon and wishing for their good health. Five days passed and on that afternoon a number of Army launches carrying plenty of medical supplies and food came to the island to save them. The next day they bade the native inhabitants good bye and left on the Army launch for home. On the way they were strafed by enemy fighters and when they landed at X X 30 North American B-25's came in a raid but miraculously not even one of them was wounded.

On the Xth day of the month of X every single man of the plane returned to his home unit.

NEW FILTER DISCOVERED

Dr. Oki Gives Special Treatment on Sheep Skin

Domei

SURABAYA, September 5.—By applying a special chemical to tanned mountain sheep skin, Dr. Hiroshi Oki, who had been carrying out extensive researches here, discovered this skin as an excellent substitute for deer skin which is used for filtering airplane gasoline.

With the abundance of mountain sheep on this island, the new discovery is expected to open a new industry for the islanders.

Another Hostile Large-Sized Transport Is Wrecked

4 PLANES DOWNED

Chungking Leaders Divided in Opinion on Proposed Drive Against Japan

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 8.—A unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force during the daytime of September 6 attacked the enemy place of landing near Hopoi, New Guinea, and sank or damaged three enemy transports and a torpedo boat and shot down four enemy planes in a dogfight that followed.

With the enemy sending reinforcements to the place of landing near Hopoi on New Guinea where they effected unloading at daybreak on September 4, the hostilities in that area have greatly intensified.

Continuing operations, a unit of the Japanese air force attacked in a formation of bombers and fighters the enemy landing point in the daytime of September 6 and espying an enemy convoy in operation immediately swooped down on it despite the resistance of the 20 fighters protecting the transports. Forthwith the Japanese sank two 2,000-ton transports and instantly sent down one torpedo-boat and wrecked a large transport. In addition, they set on fire three supply dumps. In a dogfight with enemy fighters, they shot down two Curtiss P-40's and two Lockhead P-38's.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base but one member of the crew of a plane was killed in action.

Conflicting Opinions

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Conflicting opinions are advanced among the Chungking leaders as regards the proposed counter-offensive against Japan with the cessation of the rainy season and in connection with the prospective arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed supreme commander of anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia in Chungking.

The general opinion is the operation to retake the Burma Route is useless, considering the tremendous sacrifices that will have to be made by Chungking. At New Delhi, too, where the anti-Axis Southeastern Asiatic headquarters is likely to be established, a pessimistic view like that of Chungking is advanced, according to a Chungking broadcast on September 7. It says in part:

"Those who are conversant with military affairs at New Delhi are of the opinion that the opening of the way to Chungking through Burma, as a result of the proposed conference between Chiang Kai-shek and Mountbatten as a preliminary to launch a counter-offensive against Japan will be more important than to recapture Burma or Malai. If this route is reopened, the Anglo-American aid to Chungking will be strengthened more than ever, making it possible for Chungking to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan with the China continent as the base. The present air transportation capacity is not enough to meet the requirements. It would be better for the Anglo-American and Chungking forces to establish a new route similar in nature to the Burma Route, by which the transportation of heavy arms which defy air transportation can be sent to Chungking."

CHINA GETS ARMORED CARS

Given by Nippon Army as Part of Sino-Japanese Arrangement

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—A number of light armored cars were delivered by a certain Japanese Army unit to the National Military Council of the National Government of China, it was revealed in a ceremony held here.

It is recalled that the present delivery represents part of the Sino-Japanese arrangement by which planes and tanks, and other modern military equipment is to be furnished to the National Government Army.

MAMMOTH FIGHTING RAGING IN BRYANSK

Reich Reorganizes Defense in Face of Furious Soviet Fire Near Kursk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Although the fighting in the Smolensk sector is in a stalemate, furious battles are raging in the sector south of Bryansk.

According to an official German announcement relayed from Berlin, the German forces are defiantly holding a strategic point west of Kursk, while along the entire southern front, the German lines are being reorganized and solidified under the very fire of the Soviet positions, unhampered and undaunted by the fierce enemy onslaughts.

Although the exact locality and formation of the German line is not known, it is reported that the Reich forces are tactically maneuvering tricky deployments that have the enemy baffled. Through these clever and systematic operations, the German positions are constantly being strengthened, and the furious German counter-offensives are harassing the Soviet forces.

U.S. Loses 70 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—The Anglo-American air units are continually suffering costly set-backs in their wanton raids in Europe for they again lost some 70 heavy bombers in the raids attempted on Stuttgart and Mannheim only two days ago.

American planes approached Stuttgart early Monday morning in powerful formations, but the German forces immediately repulsed the invaders after downing 51 enemy bombers, the German authorities announced today.

In the raid attempted on Mannheim in the evening of the same day by British bomber units, 15 enemy planes were shot down over the city, while six other crippled enemy machines were forced to land in Swiss territory.

Figuring from the losses mentioned above, the enemy forces lost at least 72 bombers, simultaneously losing an upward of 700 trained fliers.

At the rate the anti-Axis air forces are losing both airmen and planes, it is doubtful whether the enemy air units will be able to continue their large-scale operations in the future.

Outside of the losses mentioned above, and the losses in China, Southern Europe and the Pacific, the American air forces suffered a loss of 154 planes in German territories alone since the latter part of July.

The aforementioned losses were summed up by the German authorities as follow:

July 26—Downed 33 planes over Hanover and Hamburg.

July 28—Downed 35 planes over Cassel.

August 1—Downed 52 planes over the Rumanian oilfields. (15 others were forced to land in neutral territories).

August 12—Downed 37 planes over Bonn.

Turkey's Move Being Watched By All Powers

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unless first attacked by another country.

"It would be dangerous, therefore, to make any dogmatic assertion as to the period during which Turkey would remain neutral. At any rate, the diplomatic operations of the various Powers at Ankara are growing more and more intense. It is believed that when the summer vacation ends, the attitude of the Turkish Government would become clearer. Especially in November the opening address of President Ismet Inonu before the Grand National Council is expected to clarify the attitude of Turkey in an official form and to a fair degree of precision."

BORNEO SAVINGS STARTED

Yokohama Specie Branches Are Accepting Deposits

Domei

KUCHING, September 6.—Savings deposits are being received from September 1 at the local branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank as well as at its branches in Northern Borneo, it was revealed here today.

This step is calculated to help absorb the surplus purchasing power within the regions and thereby contribute to the stabilization of the local inhabitants' living conditions.

It is understood that the time savings deposit will bear 3 per cent interest annually while the ordinary savings deposit accrue 2 per cent interest. Both categories of deposits are limited to $5,000 per account.

KNOX SEES ACTION BY REICH U-BOATS

Helicopters May Become Less Effective

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said today in Washington that the German submarine menace has diminished but it has definitely not been whipped.

Commenting on the recent slackening of U-boat activities in the Atlantic, Knox said the submarines were probably being recalled to their bases for refitting so that they might engage in new "fight it out" tactics.

He continued, "Submarines will be back and there will be new attacks. U-boats using new tactics may make the use of helicopters less effective than heretofore hoped."

Knox also stressed "the necessity of constant development of anti-submarine technique on our part" to offset the new methods adopted by the Germans.

U.S. PROPAGANDIZING 5 ANTI-AXIS ARMIES

Trying to Allay Public Unrest Over Slow Progress in Mediterranean Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—American military experts, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, are making the prediction that the mystery surrounding the role to be played in the future by the five anti-Axis army corps now on assignments in the Mediterranean area will come to an end soon when they will attempt to make a landing on the western coast of the Italian mainland.

The motive behind the dissemination of this report was understood to be the desire to allay the deepening unrest of the American people as the anti-Axis landing operations in the southern part of the Italian mainland fail to make progress. There was also a thought of producing an effect on the anti-Axis countries in the war of nerves.

Some quarters think that it will not be long before the fifth American army corps under Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark and the first British army corps, neither of which has seen any first-line service since the Tunisia campaign will be sent to the firing line.

As for the ninth and tenth British army corps, most observers are apt to think that they will not take part in the Italian strategy but that they will be sent to engage in offensive operations in the Balkans.

By the five army corps in the Mediterranean area are meant the first British and fifth American army corps in North Africa, the seventh American corps in Sicily, and the ninth and the tenth British corps in West Asia.

The confident expectation of observers here is that the seventh American army corps under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., will be in the van of the coming offensive.

This corps worked together with the eighth British army corps in Sicily, and it is said that it is in a position to go into action at any time.

Enemy Not Making Progress in Italy

(Continued From Page 1)

moving very cautiously, doing all they can to avoid any contact with the Axis forces. It is believed that they are aiming at the Axis rear and planning to land somewhere northward."

TRUNK ROOM

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AIR TIGHT DEFENSE OF REICH PERFECTED

New Night Fighters Developed To Nullify Completely Enemy Bombing Efforts

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 6.—The system of German air defense has been fundamentally reorganized, thereby developing and considerably strengthening it.

The new method is based, more than previously, on the employment of night fighters in cooperation with numerous searchlight batteries. This method was employed for the first time on a large scale during the recent major attack on Berlin on August 23, when a total of 60 enemy bombers were shot down.

This great loss turned the British air offensive from Berlin objectives to that of Nurembesg and other western Germany areas. On these forays the enemy found out that other areas of the Reich also had large formations of night fighters available with the result that further 60 enemy planes were shot down during one night over Nuremberg alone.

The second enemy attack against Berlin on August 31 resulted in an unprecedented success of the German anti-aircraft defenses. Although only 51 enemy planes were shot down, this was only a medium sized formation and it was the first time that a major raid was beaten back with such a great proportionate loss that it may be said the raid was a complete failure.

On this occasion the British bomber squadrons were dispersed long before reaching their destination and only a fraction reached Berlin where they were so harassed by night fighters that concentrated bombings of the assigned areas were impossible. The best proof of the failure of this raid can be seen in the fact that not more than 20 persons were killed and only about 1,000 rendered homeless. The material damages were also relatively light.

On the other hand, the loss of 51 heavy bombers with a trained personnel of some 400 pilots constitutes a severe blow to the attacker.

It is stressed in official Berlin quarters that the successful repulse of this raid was not merely due to chance and that this defensive success was more important than the number of airplanes shot down.

It is further believed by these quarters that the British bomber command can no longer reckon on carrying out concentrated raids with comparatively small losses and that it will be necessary for the British air force to modify its methods employed thus far of concentrated bombing of assigned targets by large formations.

At the same time it is stressed that effective measures would be evolved for combating any new methods of attack.

Now that it has been proved possible to repulse night raids of strong formations, inflicting losses of 20 to 30 per cent upon the attackers and dispersing the attacking squadrons, it may be that the aerial warfare will completely change its style due to the unprofitableness on the part of the attacking party.

Odachi Visits Yokosuka

Governor Shigeru Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis visited Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, had lunch with him and from 1 p.m. visited the wounded and sick at the Yokosuka Naval Hospital.

Sent to Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Powerful negroid units were dispatched to India and Ceylon, announced the government authorities in Kenya, British crown colony, according to a report from Nairobi.

MORE U.S. WOMEN WORKERS SEEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES

17,000,000 Now Employed, Showing Increase of 6,000,000 Since 1940

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—A Washington correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Allehanda" stated that the United States War Work Commission has reported that not less than 17,000,000 women are now working in American war industries, which represents an increase of more than 6,000,000 over the middle part of 1940. Women workers in 1942 numbered 14,000,000.

In the airplane industry the proportion between the working men and women last year was 10 to 1 and now it is 3 to 1.

In the shipbuilding industry the percentage of women workers increased, during the period of May 1942 to May 1943, from 2.2 per cent to 10.

U.S., BRITAIN LODGE VIGOROUS PROTEST

Envoys in Argentina Score Arrest of Power Plant Officials in Raid

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The authorities of the British Foreign Office stated today that the United States and British Ambassadors in Argentina had lodged protests with the Argentine Government over the incident arising out of the arrest of the British president and American manager of a power company, an Anglo-American undertaking, in Buenos Aires, says a London dispatch.

Held in Custody

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—Argentine police raided the head office of a power company, a joint American and British undertaking, in Buenos Aires on September 4 and arrested the American and British leaders of the company.

The action of the Argentine police has developed into an international question.

It was explained that the raid on the business office of the power company was in the course of an inquiry of the Argentine police into whether there was any foundation for the suspicion which had settled upon the company that it had done something quite irregular in connection with the question of the renewal of the power rights of the company in Tucuman Province.

Observers are agreed that the Argentine police was perfectly right in making the raid.

The arrested American and British leaders of the company were released the same day. They are under police custody in their homes.

Dispatches from overseas declared that the American and British Governments had protested to the Argentine Government over the incident. However, the Argentine Foreign Vice-Minister officially denied these reports today.

TO INSPECT CONDITIONS

The Imperial Assistance Association has decided to dispatch eight of its managing directors to various districts of Japan to collect reports on the actual conditions in wartime. Each of them will inspect the conditions in the district to which he is assigned for about one month. They are Baron Iwakusu Ida, Yoshihisa Kuzu, Shingoro Takaishi, Junichiro Kobayashi, Kiroku Oguchi, Takuo Godo, Ichiro Kiyose, and Zenjiro Horikiri.

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JAPAN IS CHIEF FOE, AVER U.S. SENATORS

Solons Boast of 'Knocking Out Nippon' in Statement Made At Embassy in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The United States regards Japan as her chief enemy, declared three United States Senators in an interview given today at the American Embassy in Chungking, according to the New York Times correspondent's dispatch from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

The three Senators were Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia, Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine, and James M. Mead, Democrat from New York, who are a part of a committee of five, making a two-month whirlwind tour of the American fronts.

Senator Russell said "The Germans got in the way so we could not get hold of the Japanese immediately." Senator Brewster declared: "The war against Japan will be entirely a naval show. To supply a huge navy out here, we must have two to three ships to their one."

Senator Brewster added: "Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden have given their assurances that Britain is going to fight in the Pacific but the American people will be 'never satisfied' at anything less than knocking out Japan even if they have to do it alone."

Senator Russell then declared that he did not realize the tremendous difficulties of the supply problem at Chungking until he saw the problem himself. He also stated that the reopening of the Burma Road might be possible but added: "There is no question that the road will never supply sufficient tonnage. We must open a port on the East coast."

NAVAL HEROES' FUNERAL

Solemn Rites Are Held at Saseho Memorial Hall

Joint funeral services for Captain Hidezumi Takeishi and other naval heroes, who died a gallant death in this war of annihilating America and Britain, were solemnized at the Saseho Naval Memorial Hall under the sponsorship of the Saseho Naval Station, reports Domei. The function was attended by family members of the war dead, Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, member of the Supreme Military Council, on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, and about 1,000 representatives of the Government officials and people.

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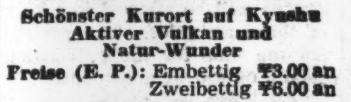

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HAMAMURA, JOURNALIST, PASSES AWAY IN DAIREN

Founded First English Daily in Manchoukuo Backed by Late Count Shimpei Goto

Zenkichi Hamamura, founder of the only English-language daily in Manchoukuo, died at his Dairen home last Monday. He was 75 years old.

It was in 1909 that the late Mr. Hamamura started his English daily under the support of the late Count Shimpei Goto, the first president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, at Dairen and continued to be its president and editor for many years until his paper was taken over by the Army authorities on the spot and moved to Hsinking.

During the early days of his journalistic activity in Dairen, he was editorially assisted by many contemporary young journalists who are now connected in the same business in Tokyo and various parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mankichi Maruyama and Mock Joya, both on the editorial staff of The Nippon Times, are among these who worked with the late Mr. Hamamura in Dairen.

BANK OF TAIWAN REPAYS DEPOSITORS IN CELEBES

Handle Accounts in 3 Enemy Banks—Administration to Extend Repayment to S. Borneo

Domei

MACASSAR, September 7.—Repayment to depositors of three enemy banks; namely De Javasche Bank, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank and the Nederlandsch Indische Escompte Maatschappij by the Bank of Taiwan is being made satisfactorily.

Japanese as well as Chinese and Indonesians were deeply moved by the considerate measures taken by the authorities. It is understood that nearly all of the depositors are applying for the transfer of their accounts to the Bank of Taiwan.

Following the first repayment to the people of South Celebes, repayment to the people of North Celebes and South Borneo will be made by the Japanese administration authorities.

Naval Heroes Announced

The Yokosuka Naval Station under date of September 9 announced the names of naval officers and men, who gallantly died in action in the War of Greater East Asia. Among the honored dead were Rear-Admiral Shozo Wada, Captain Kurio Hibashi, Lieutenant-Commander Takeji Yamashita and others.

FOE'S DEFEATS SEEN IN PICKING NEW CHIEF

Appointment of Mountbatten in East Asia Due to Failure in Beating Japan

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, which is one of the tangible results of the Quebec Conference, shows the Anti-Axis Powers now realize the failure of their fighting methods against Japan, Dr. Adolf Halfeld comments today in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

He declares that above all President Franklin Roosevelt is facing a domestic political situation which forces him to take action against the Japanese.

In 1940, Roosevelt betrayed the masses of the United States by pledging all material aid to Britain, in order to keep the British above water. Having underestimated the Japanese, he was caught by the Pearl Harbor debacle at the time he had promised that United States forces will fight in Europe without paying sufficient attention to the American defenses in the Pacific area.

Dr. Halfeld adds that at Quebec, Roosevelt apparently compelled Prime Minister Winston Churchill to accept a greater share of the burden in connection with the Pacific warfare. This development shows the United States alone is unable to force a decision in East Asia.

He says it still remains to be seen whether Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in East Asia, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the South Pacific are to be subordinated under Mountbatten. Likewise Mountbatten's operative task is still not clear, he continues, although the contemplated increase in the British naval activity in East Asia will doubtless result in additional freedom of action gained from events in the Mediterranean.

"The bulk of the British sea power had been tied down in the Mediterranean Sea, but since the area now constitutes less of danger after the conquests of Tunisia and Sicily, the British can afford to regroup its forces in favor of the Indian Ocean," Dr. Halfeld asserts, "For this reason, it would be no surprise if the focal point of worldwide war should shift to the very gates of India."

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LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN F.I.C. PLANNED

Two Nippon Concerns Constructing Mills—More Than Domestic Needs Will Be Met

Domei

HANOI, September 7.—In order to achieve self-sufficiency in paper, French Indo-China will shortly commence production of paper on a large scale with the assistance of Japanese experts and equipment.

Hitherto, the domestic output of paper, exclusively produced by the Indo-China Paper Manufacturing Company which is the only paper manufacturer in the country, has been sufficient to meet only one-tenth of the total domestic requirement, with the result that a large quantity of paper was imported from Japan.

In pursuance of the policy to place the paper industry on a large-scale basis, two Japanese paper manufacturing companies commenced construction of paper mills in this country.

One of these companies will operate the mill in Southern F.I.C. where lumber for pulp is abundant. The other company will operate in Northern F.I.C. producing pulp from straw and bamboo growth in the Tonking district by a special process which does not require the use of caustic soda.

Both companies are laying plans to produce paper sufficient not only for domestic requirement, but also for export to other countries in the Southern Regions.

Java Party Busy

The Java Inspection Party, numbering 20, called at the Metropolitan Police Board Wednesday and was welcomed by Chief of Metropolitan Police Yoshitomo Susukida. Later, the party visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

Visits Aviation School

The Thai Military Mission en route to Osaka, on Tuesday visited the Army Aviation School at Akeno and observed intense student maneuvers. In the afternoon, the party proceeded to the Grand Ise Shrines and after paying due respects they revisited the Aviation School.

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ECONOMIC CHAMBER OF OSAKA GETS HEAD

Seki of Toyo Spinning Company Elected President of New Trade Organization

Keizo Seki, vice-president of the Toyo Spinning Company, Osaka, was unanimously elected to the presidency of the newly-instituted Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies at its inaugural ceremony on September 6. He has assumed his new post on the sanction of the Commerce and Industry Minister.

Over 3,000 delegates representing 11,000 members of the association and a large number of dignitaries including Governor Kakichi Kawarada of the Osaka Prefectural Government, Mayor Muneji Sakama of Osaka, General Ushiroku of the Central Japan Defense Headquarters and many other notables were present at the ceremony.

Following the opening address delivered by Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, president of the former Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the organizing committee of the new association reported on the development of the state of affairs, which necessitated the dissolutions of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the establishment of the Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies to meet the requirements of the times. Then, on the recommendation of the committee and with the unanimous approval of the delegates present, Mr. Seki took the chair of president of the new association and delivered an address.

Graduating from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1907, Mr. Seki entered the Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha, formerly known as the Osaka Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha. In 1918, he went to Europe for inspection of the cotton industry in the various countries there. He was dispatched to Brazil as the Japanese Economic Envoy in 1934, and on his way home he attended the Japan-Egypt Trade Conference held in Cairo. Besides being the vice-president of the Toyo Boseki K. K. he is now director of the following leading public organizations and economic bodies:

Nippon Economic Federation, Latin America Chuokai, Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, Osaka Economic Co-Prosperity Association, Japan-Brazil Society, Japan Trade Development Association, Osaka Nippon-Manchoukuo Society, Osaka Industrialists' Association, Nippon-Manchoukuo Enterprise Co., Toyo Tyre Industry Co., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Nichinan Sangyo K.K., Japan-Brazil Cotton Trading Co., Toyo Senshoku Kabushiki Kaisha, etc.

Kansai Leader

Keizo Seki

CHUNGKING AUTHORITIES HIT BY BLACK DEALINGS

Press Clamoring for Government Action as Public Morale Is Low

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Chungking authorities are greatly puzzled as how to check profiteering and black marketing which are being carried on deep in the war zones, and how to stop the demand for action by the press, say reports from Chungking today.

According to the Sao Tang Pao, a Chungking newspaper, public opinion is strongly demanding that stricter regulations be promulgated and enforced as soon as possible to eradicate these deplorable dealings. The paper went on to say: "With 'labor regulations,' 'youth regulations,' and numerous other types of control in force throughout the year, it is absolutely urgent that 'merchant regulations' also be put into effect.

Through such measures, merchants must be made to realize their place in society, and subsequently be made to have regard and respect for business ethics. Particularly at this juncture when the morale of the people is at a low ebb. Evils of profiteering must be uprooted."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 6

Strong Soviet attacks in the Donetz Basin, in the area of Kharkov as well as southwest and west of Vyazma, are continuing with unabated vigor. The Luftwaffe effectively supported the heavy defense fighting of the formations of the army, shooting down 166 Soviet aircraft between September 2 and 5.

The enemy yesterday lost altogether 235 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front.

On the Calabrian Peninsula the landed British forces only hesitatingly advanced against the weak German-Italian forces. Combats occurred only in a few places.

Last night enemy bomber formations carried out terror attacks against the cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. The population suffered losses. In the central districts of the towns considerable destructions were caused chiefly due to extensive conflagrations. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 37 attacking bombers, according to reports available so far.

Foe Attempts To Dismember Reich Morale

(Continued from Page 1)

old tactics of internal disturbance.

The fact that the anti-Axis air raids, which used to be aimed at the destruction of Germany's industrial centers, have changed to those aimed at the blind-bombing of noncombatants, as in the case of Hamburg, is clear evidence of such a change in policy.

It is also significant that in bombing German areas the enemy has come to drop propaganda handbills. A handbill recently dropped in Berlin had on one side a photograph of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler shaking hands with Il Duce Mussolini. Over the head of Signor Mussolini, a huge red X was placed and the caption said that he was the first man "out." On the other side, the big headline of a Cologne newspaper: "Time Is With Us" was parodied and the successes secured by the anti-Axis forces since the battle of El Alamein in Africa in November, 1942 until the Sicilian campaign and the retirement of Benito Mussolini as Premier of Italy were blatantly listed, suggesting that it was futile for the German people to carry on a long war.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has also become extremely active. Its German broadcasts alone are being separately addressed to the Reich army, women, workers, youth, Catholics, Protestants and former Austrians. The British have even added a "voiceless" radio station from which seditious propaganda is being broadcast for hours each day. They are using about the same wave-lengths as the Reich broadcasts and inserting news of war prisoners so that their families in Germany might listen in with interest.

5th Columnists Active

It is also conceivable that Fifth Columnist activities have been instituted among the 12,000,000 foreign workers in Germany and German-occupied areas through agents cunningly smuggled in among them.

Against these anti-Axis operations, Minister Goebbels has personally taken the field in a counter-offensive since early this year. He has pointed out that among the many Germans not every person is immune from such enemy influence and that the Reich Government has undertaken to mete out strict penalties against such unpatriotic Germans. The recent appointment of Heinrich Himmler, former chief of the Gestapo, as Reich and Prussian Home Minister has visibly strengthened the home front.

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INDEPENDENT BURMA SHOWS RAPID RISE

National Structure Consolidated Within One Month After Attaining Freedom

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON.—Within the span of one month of the realization of its long-dreamed of independence, Burma has made remarkable strides toward the establishment of a wartime structure, politically and economically as well as industrially. The 16,000,000 Burmese, in one united body, are exerting their utmost for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Since Burma's rejuvenation one month ago, adequate measures have been taken for a steady march to progress. War was declared on its own initiative on the United States and Britain. All available resources and the concentrated energy of the country are focused on the one and only aim—the consummation of the current war.

National structure was consolidated with the installation of the Cabinet, under the leadership of the Head of State and Prime Minister, Dr. Ba Maw, and including Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya and fifteen other ministers, while 20 other prominent men were installed Privy Councillors. The local administrative organs which were active under the Thakin Party have now been further strengthened for the successful operation of administrative activities in local districts. With the slogan of "One blood, one voice and one leader," the Burmese are united as one under the capable leadership of the Head of State, while the Dobama Sinyetha movement has been accorded further political privileges. The discord which had existed for many years between the Burmese and the Karens was forgotten in the face of national unity. Another conspicuous measure was the declaration of maintenance of cordial relations with the Indians both in and outside Burma.

In connection with Burma's relations with other nations, it is worthy of note that immediately upon the declaration of independence, its new status was recognized by nine countries and warmly greeted by many others, attesting to the striking leap made by Burma in the eyes of the world. Shortly after the recognition of its independence, it appointed Thein Maung, one of the most influential men in Burma today, as the first ambassador to Japan, and other capable diplomats were dispatched to Manchoukuo, to the National Government of China and to other countries, thus assuring the nation's place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the economic sphere, national financial stability and self-sufficiency of the people are regarded as the main issues. To take care of the former, Government revenue is to be augmented by increasing income-tax and land-tax as well as by the issuance of Government bonds. Desiring to establish a new currency system and a smooth banking system, the founding of a national central bank is under way through the efforts of the preparatory committee headed by Finance Minister Thein Maung. The new budget for the coming fiscal year, beginning from August till March next year, will include an ample budget for national defense, engineering, police administration, education, sanitation and so on, all attesting to the stability of the newly established economic policy of the Government.

In the industrial sphere, in accordance with the self-sufficiency policy, the increased production of grain is greatly encouraged, while plans for the storing of rice, control of the rice market, bolstering of labor and granting of government subsidies are under consideration. Taking advantage of the farmer's slack season, the development of light industry, particularly that of textile, is strongly encouraged. Not only are agricultural and industrial enterprises being enhanced, but mining and lumber industries as well are being steadily developed under the guidance, and with the cooperation of Japan.

The striking progress in all fields must be ascribed to the burning patriotism of the Burmese who are offering their services most willingly. The call of the Burmese Government for the utmost effort on the part of the people for the successful prosecution of the war is being responded to with a will. In this connection, the founding of the Central Labor Committee and the recent improvements in the organization and operation of the Labor Service Corps merit special attention, with much expected of their future activities.

Japan-U.S. Controversy During Meiji Era Over Minamitorishima Isle Is Recalled

Minamitorishima Island which was lately attacked by American mobile units was the focus of a controversy between Japan and the United States even during the Meiji Era. Japan, forestalling America's ambition, dispatched its cruiser, Kasagi, and successfully negotiated with the American invaders, making the latter recognize the island as Japanese territory, declares the Chubu Nippon Shimbun.

"I went to Minamitorishima Island in 1902 aboard the Kasagi and after some negotiations the island was formally recognized as belonging to Japan," stated Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, 78, who is now convalescing at his villa in Karuizawa. Viscount Ishii who was then a young diplomat, recalling his parleys with the Americans, further remarked, "In spite of the fact that the island was proclaimed as Japanese territory in 1898, the Americans landed on it and started exploiting it by growing coconut trees, taking rock phosphate and gathering bird-feather. It was natural that controversies concerning private industrial enterprises between the Japanese residents and the American invaders were intensified. Then, being charged with the mission of settling the question, I was dispatched to the island and after some negotiations the island was formally recognized as Japanese territory.

"The persistent ambition of America in East Asia," he continued, "was obvious even as early as in the Meiji Era. Minamitorishima Island is full of coral reefs. It is situated some 1,000 kilometers east of Ogasawara Island, and is some 13 kilometers in circumference. It is an important watch-out base in the Pacific for Japan. There is no doubt that the Americans who are scheming to attack Japan's mainland will repeat their rounds to the island. We, the Japanese, fully realizing how our pioneers labored there and how it was formally acquired as Japanese territory after the diplomatic parley, must guard the island at any cost."

Early Japanese Pioneers

Spurred by adventurous spirit some Japanese pioneers set their feet on Minamitorishima Island during the early part of the Meiji Era. As early as 1883, in the month of November, the late Tsunetaro Nobuoka, a crew member aboard a British ship, arrived at the island for the first time. Again, in December 1896 Shinroku Mizutani, head of the South Seas Section of the Tokyo Birds and Animals Association landed on the island.

The late Shigetaka Shiga who was a well-known geologist is reported to have influenced the Japanese Government and induced it to announce Minamitorishima Island as Japanese territory, thus forestalling America's ambition. This fact was lately revealed by Washio Nakabayashi, Director of the Okazaki Municipal Library. While Mr. Nakabayashi was investigating the works of the late Mr. Shiga in connection with the island, he came upon the fact that the island was first discovered by an American missionary named Marcus and that the late Mr. Nobuoka, Mr. Mizutani, and later First-Lieutenant Shunzo Kobayashi visited the island in succession. In July 1898 the late Mr. Shiga landed on the island. It was further revealed that Rosehill, captain of the American ship, Julia A. Wallence, under the order of the American Government to occupy the island arrived there. Thereupon, the Japanese Government, not being able to tolerate the American machination finally dispatched, the Kasagi which was boarded by Sub-Lieutenant Hidetaro Makimoto and 16 others. After the successful parley, the party erected a tower, thus firmly demonstrating that the island belonged to Japan.

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DOIHARA APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF RITES

Commander of Eastern Army To Officiate at Yasukuni Shrine Festival

General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, on Wednesday was appointed chairman of the Extraordinary Autumnal Grand Festival Committee of the Yasukuni Shrine for 1943, it was officially announced the same day. Simultaneously, the names of 23 Army and eight Navy members of the Committee under General Doihara were announced.

Upon his appointment to this important post, General Doihara respectfully made a statement to the following effect at the War Minister's official residence:

"It is with awe and trepidation that I have been appointed chairman of the Grand Festival Committee at a time when the fourth festival of the Yasukuni Shrine after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is to be held in the midst of a series of furious combats. I am firmly resolved to fulfill my great responsibility in purification and sincerity.

"The souls of about 20,000 fallen heroes will be deified in the coming enshrinement ceremony. These heroes sacrificed their lives for the State in gallant fightings in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and during the early period of the War of Greater East Asia.

"About 40,000 family members of the honorable war dead are expected to attend the coming ceremony and most of them are old and young, mainly women. I earnestly hope that these family members could attend the ceremony without a hitch through support and cooperation of all."

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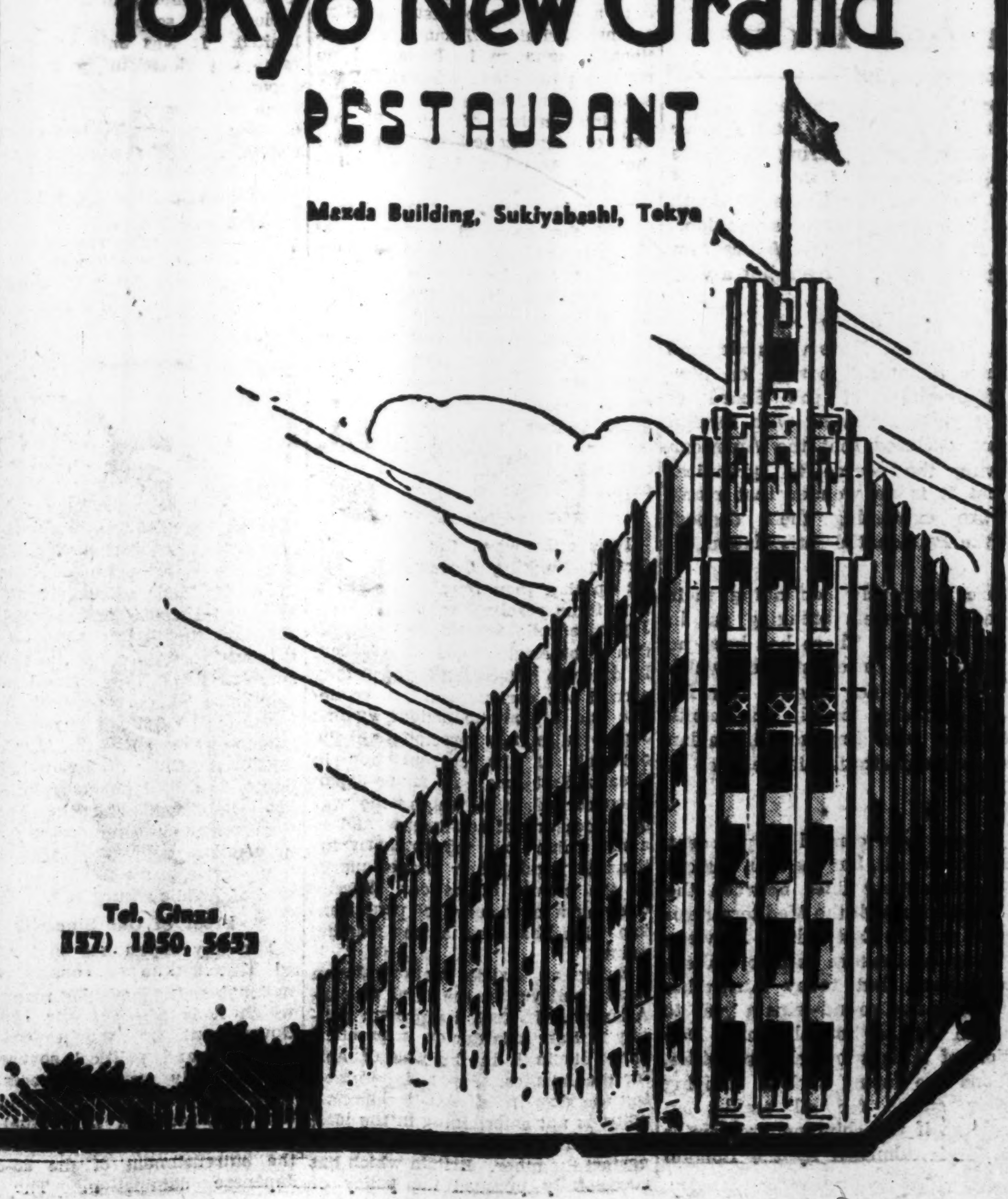

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1943

Self-Rule for Java

The decree issued a few days ago for the establishment of a Central Administrative Council and a number of provincial and municipal councils in Java brings to practical fulfilment the earlier promise by Japan of a vital extension of self-government to the Indonesians. Most significant is the fact that these councils are to be composed exclusively of Indonesians, no Japanese being permitted to hold membership. Significant also is the fact that even Indonesian civil officials are to be excluded, the membership to be composed entirely of non-officials. These provisions will ensure that the men who are selected to serve on these councils will represent most directly and completely the interests of the masses of the Indonesian population.

The organization of these councils, both central and regional, present a notable contrast with the half-hearted measures instituted by the former Dutch rulers. Under the old regime, after centuries of absolutist rule, a deceptive system of consultative councils was belatedly set up in deference to the demands of the people. However, these councils were dominated by Dutch officials who held the key positions, while even a large proportion of the native members were hand-picked from among tractable government employees. Obviously the so-called system of representation which prevailed under the old regime was never intended to extend influence or responsibility to the Indonesian people but was merely a devise to deceive them of the arbitrary character of the Dutch tyranny.

In contrast, the measures which are being instituted by Japan show that every means is being taken to give the Indonesian population the opportunity to express their own views and wishes with respect to the government. Furthermore, through the policy of appointing capable Indonesians to high positions in the administration, the native population is being encouraged to assume responsibility for their own government. More has been done for the permanent welfare of the Indonesians within the less than two years of Japanese administration than in all the centuries of Dutch rule, and that despite the fact a war of unprecedented magnitude is still raging in full fury. It only goes to show how fundamentally different is Japan's policy of building up a strong and prosperous Asia for the Asiatics from the policy of the European and American imperialists whose only interest in Asia was for their own profit.

Java is not the only region which reveals the true nature of Japan's benevolence and helpfulness to fellow Asiatic countries. The signing of the constitution for the New Philippines which will shortly attain full independence and the convening of a Special General Assembly to ratify that constitution, events of the past day or two which have not yet faded from the headlines, the inauguration of the new independent Government of Burma last month, and other comparable developments within the recent past all illustrate how Japan is making possible the dawn of a new era throughout Greater East Asia.

Trouble in Palestine

An armed clash between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine is again imminent, according to reports from the News Chronicle correspondent at Cairo a few days ago. Not only does civil war threaten to break out at any moment, but the Arabs are even reported to be prepared to turn their rifles against British authority if the government will not accede immediately to their wishes.

The chronic crisis which besets Palestine offers an instructive illustration of the fundamentally perfidious character of British imperialistic policy. At the time of the last World War, in order to gain the support and sympathy of the Jews throughout the world, the British Government promised to aid the Zionist movement. Accordingly, thousands of Jews were brought in to set up a Jewish state in Palestine despite the fact that the country had been populated for centuries by the Arabs. At the same time, the British Government, through the machinations of such agents provocateurs as the now almost legendary Lawrence of Arabia, stirred up the Arabs against the Turks with the promise of complete independence for the Arabs after the war. This absolute incompatibility of Britain's promises to the Jews and to the Arabs lies at the root of the problem of Palestine.

Not only did the British show no scruples about making contradictory and impossible promises to the Jews and to the Arabs in order to utilize them during the last World War, but the British have continued to utilize the resulting conflict between these two peoples to entrench their own military hold over this unhappy land. By extending undue aid to the Jewish minority and setting them against the long-established Arab population, the British have kept Palestine in a turmoil which furnishes them with a pretext for withholding the freedom which they had promised to the Arabs.

Nowhere is Britain's policy of "divide and rule" better exemplified than in the arrangement set forth in the White Paper of 1939 which provides for the establishment of a joint Arab-Jewish state under British control in Palestine. Under such an arrangement, the British can be sure of a permanent continuation of civil disorders, particularly as the British have seen to it that the militant Jewish minority is provided with a well-equipped private army to goad the Arab majority. A crisis is furthermore bound to come in 1944 when, in accordance with the provisions of the White Paper, further Jewish immigration into Palestine will become contingent upon Arab consent. Naturally the Arabs will be in no mood to give consent to an immigration which will rob them of their own country, while at the same time the determined Jewish minority is bound to resist at all costs the curtailment of an immigration which supplies it with ever increasing strength. Civil war is therefore brewing, and serious trouble is bound to break out in the spring of next year.

False promises, impossible conditions, incitation of minorities against majorities, "divide and rule"—these are the characteristics of British imperialism everywhere. In Palestine or India, in Iraq, Iran, or Egypt, it is the same. There can be no peace until British imperialism is swept out from all over the world as it has already been swept out of East Asia.

Love of Cleanliness

The (Japanese) people have an innate love of purity and cleanliness which constitutes the life of Shinto, their indigenous religion. These characteristics are shown in their dress and habitations, and have found expression in their morals, in their love of purity of life and fair play. They have a love of simple and natural surroundings. Their love of purity seems to have been refined by the beautiful environment in which they live. The people have always detested things that were unclean, and their ancestors have even considered uncleanliness the same as sin against the gods. That which is refreshing to the mind they thought refined and graceful; contrary things were considered as mean and ugly. Even a common laborer today would not think of retiring for the night without taking his daily bath.—(With permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. From Dr. Jiro Harada's "A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals.")

A Year Ago Today

September 9, 1942

The British Admiralty has announced that the Royal Navy has lost one-third of the total number of warships in the British navy during the three years of war ending in August of this year. "If Japan continues its victories, the Union of South Africa will be put in a most precarious position," is the view held by the Union of South Africa, "for the danger from Japan is no idle dream but a very real fact."

• • •

Commenting on President Roosevelt's demand to Congress to confer dictatorial powers on him, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents today, declared that the American President is following the course to tyrannical dictatorship, and that it is no wonder that many Congress leaders are expressing their deepest indignation against the Presidential intimidation.

• • •

Indian masses are vigorously continuing their anti-British resistance with riots breaking out in nine different places in India. There has been no change in the Indian situation since last week, which is proof that conditions have not taken a turn for the better. In Bombay today, exactly one month since Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned, Indian patriots staged a mass demonstration in defiance of warnings by the police.

• • •

The anti-Axis nations now control 70 per cent of the world's production of oil, but the war has cut some of their main oil supply lines between the Middle East and England, through the Mediterranean and between Australia and the East Indies. Between Batavia and Melbourne, oil tankers used to make a dozen round-trips a year, but today Australian tankers can manage only five round-trips a year to Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, or to California. Due to the intensification of Axis submarine activities, the anti-Axis nations are facing serious shipping difficulties and may starve for oil amidst an abundance of petroleum if the shipping problem is not solved at once, it is admitted by the London press.

ASIA'S BILLION RALLY UNDER BANNER OF PAN-ORIENTALISM

Balance of Power Policy to Be Barred From Continent —All Nations to Live in Peace and Harmony

By KIYO SUE INUI

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The League of Nations was organized not as a machinery to enforce international peace and tranquillity, but as an organ principally empowered to settle disputes among Europe nations.

The attitude taken up by the League in respect of the Manchurian incident clearly suggested that it was operating, firstly, to facilitate the continued Western domination of the East, and secondly, as a mouthpiece of Britain and America, though the latter was a non-member. Prior to the rise of National Socialism in Germany and the conclusion of the Rome-Berlin entente, the League fabric to some extent acted as a collective security institution for Europe. But the moment the coalition between National Socialism and Fascism was accomplished, it degenerated into a political organization of Britain, its partners and the United States.

On the other hand, it studiously refrained from discussing any question relative to the separation of Occidental domination from the sphere of the Orient. It adopted a resolution against Japan bearing on the Manchurian issue chiefly to satisfy the demand made by London and Washington. Japan resenting such a League move withdrew from it, while other Asiatic nations, which have all along regarded the League as a purely European machinery, became firmly convinced of its non-Asiatic character. Then its maneuver under the instigation of Britain and the United States to deny Italy and Germany the freedom of action in their own affairs negatived its importance as a peace-enforcing organ for Europe. Naturally, it became ineffective and lost its value altogether when Germany and Italy sponsored the movement for a new European order.

League Failed

If the League had acted impartially in scrutinizing the Manchurian issue and if it had accommodated the aspirations of Germany and Italy, there is every reason to believe that the present Axis-"Democracy" war would not have taken place, for the League would have by this time developed into a genuine peace organization of both the East and the West. But as the League became the mouthpiece of London and Washington, it is no wonder that it failed to be of any use either to Asia or to Europe to settle disputes impartially.

Until the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, Britain and America had not been taking concentrated interest in pan-Asianism. The strong nationalist movement which raged earlier in India only made Britain change its tactics in dealing with the Indian people. But the Manchurian incident and the subsequent founding of the State of Manchoukuo served as an eye-opener to both London and Washington.

About this time, too, India carried out another nationalist agitation against Britain. Though the nationalist agitation in India had no relation with Japan's movement for settling East Asiatic affairs without the intervention of third Powers, both of them nonetheless suggested that pan-Asianism was developing at a rapid pace.

The United States and Britain supported the so-called contention of China respecting the Manchurian imbroglio not so much to permit that country to exercise its legitimate diplomatic and sovereign rights, but more for using China against Japan, so that they could push forward their a couvert schemes of East Asiatic exploitation. It is, indeed, regrettable that they succeeded in executing the majority of their schemes, embarrassing Japan to no extent.

U.S. Precipitates War

It is only when the present reformed Nanking Government was set up that they found in China a new force resolved to secure Sino-Japanese collaboration and elimination of the Anglo-American intrusion. In order to enfeeble this force, they carried out various political, economic and diplomatic actions against Japan, ultimately precipitating the outbreak of the current war in Greater East Asia. As far as Japan is concerned, it is waging the war as a measure of self-defense and to assist China and the southern nations to regain their proper places in the comity of nations, thereby drawing a new curve of pan-Asianism with East Asia as the starting point.

Being an Asiatic nation, Japan firmly believes in the ideal of pan-Asianism. In fact, its present activity in East Asia depicts in practical shape its faith in the idea of Asia for the Asiatics. Japan, in promoting the doctrine of Asiatic homogeneity, is not entertaining in the least any motive of playing one country against the other. Britain which has successfully pursued the policy of pitting one Asiatic country against the other, is now placed in a predicament with the growing tendency for European unity on the one hand and the aspiration for Oriental harmony on the other.

The United States, the new-comer in the field of balance of power policy, too, is faced with the same difficulty as Britain. Japan, which has suffered a great deal in the recent past from the balance of power policy of the Anglo-American nations, is firm in its stand that so far as the sphere of Greater East Asia is concerned such a policy should never be allowed to take root, and at the same time hopes that the Asiatic countries outside this sphere would implement identical steps for the common cause of pan-Orientalism.

Incompatible Ideology

It is well known that Japan regards Communism as incompatible with its national ideology. Just as the United States felt misgivings about the spread of the European monarchial system to the Western Hemisphere, Japan in Communism sees a silent menace to it and other countries of East Asia. It, therefore, includes in its scope of pan-Asianism the question of defense against Communism.

The Sino-Japanese turmoils which occurred in the past two decades can be traced to a great extent to Communistic activities. When in 1936 Chiang Kai-shek was imprisoned by Chinese Communists at Sian, he had to procure his release by promising the initiation of a show-down against Japan. Earlier, the State of Manchoukuo was established to eliminate the incursions of Communism. At present, Tokyo, Nanking and Hsinking have formed a joint front against Communism with a view to insuring common security and advancement.

Hence, it is explicit that pan-Asianism as it would operate in East Asia would always resort to needful steps to combat the menace of Communism. In this connection, it must be understood that the allusion to Communism does not in any way signify reference to the Soviet Union. Side by side with opposition to Communism, it is essential that action should be taken against Anglo-American liberalism, which seems to have been ingrained in the soil of Asia. Japan has already liquidated appreciably Anglo-American liberalism from East Asia and the southern countries to accelerate the potential appearance of pan-Asianism in this part of the world. Concurrently, several distant Asiatic countries are trying their utmost to overthrow liberalism in order to find salvation in their own way of living.

Theory of Pan-Orientalism

In Japan, the doctrine of pan-Orientalism has passed through a number of stages. Throughout the feudal age ending in the Tokugawa period, its scope was extremely limited. It was only when Japan came out victorious in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 that the doctrine received the serious attention of the then visionary leaders of the nation, and yet it remained a theoretical ideal until the commencement of the Manchurian incident, when, under the impact of a new national reawakening, it germinated as a practical proposition. This germination, however, failed to yield any tangible result up to the first phase of the China Affair.

Thereafter, with the clarification of the significance of the China affair, it took the form of "reconstruction of East Asia," finally blossoming into "new order for East Asia." At this stage, the pan-Oriental sentiment of Japan became remarkably virile, and so when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, this country at once started exercising its influence to regenerate pan-Asianism in this section of the Orient. It openly intimated to other Asiatic countries that it has taken up arms to contribute its share in the consummation of Pan-Oriental understanding. The assistance it is giving to the Philippines to regain their autonomy, the sympathy it is showing for the cause of Indian independence, the harmonious relations it has established with the Nanking Governments unequivocally disclose its genuine willingness to tender its best service to the attainment of the goal of Asiatic resurgence.

Proof of Our Sincerity

The way Japan has so far helped Manchoukuo to consolidate its national status and the manner in which it is assisting the Nanking Government to regain complete economic and political sovereignty are certainly standing proofs that what Japan wants is the cooperation of East Asia in mutual economic and political matters and not the entrenchment of the so-called Japanese domination. The surrender of concessional and extraterritorial rights and various other Sino-Japanese economic adjustments that have been concluded of late give their own interpretation of the sincerity of this country.

In addition, the good intention of Japan is clearly reflected in the facilities it is giving to speed up the formation of autonomous administrations in the Philippines. If the facts of history are quoted, it will be seen that the Anglo-American policy of obstructing the legitimate economic expansion of Japan in its continguous territories, besides the discriminatory measures they adopted in restricting the commerce and emigration of this country to their spheres, gave it no other choice but to look to the markets of East Asia to maintain its economic subsistence. In spite of their "have" status, Britain and America deliberately decided on a policy of keeping Japan in a perpetual "have-not" state. The projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is being constructed for mutual safety and prosperity, as well as for stabilizing the future evolution of East Asianism on a durable foundation.

The latest evolution in East Asiatic life has spurred the ascendancy of pan-Asianism. The conception of co-prosperity sphere is not only based on the ideal of Asiatic homogeneity, but also on the high moral principles of the Orient, which enjoy the practise of common liberty, common prosperity and fraternity. In a broader sense it includes the welfare of humanity at large.

In these circumstances, it would be more than a wishful opinion to express self-centered views on the envisaged co-prosperity sphere. It is being organized by the joint efforts of all the countries of Greater East Asia, primarily, to protect regional integrity nurturing pan-Asianism, and secondarily, to make it a worthy component unit of the world relative to international commerce, trade and intercourse. Because the conception of co-prosperity sphere has the common doctrine of pan-Asianism as its leit-motif, it is bound to give prominence to the Oriental way of doing things, thereby re-exposing the creative merit of Asia, which has long been locked up in the political strongroom of Anglo-American liberalism. Pan-Asianism is now giving a colourful display in East Asia, for this part of the Orient, by substantially demolishing Anglo-American domination, has marched nearer to the goal of Asia for the Asiatics.

Mayor Chen Kung-po

Mayor Chen Kung-po was born in Kwangtung Province in 1890 and prepared himself for a juridical career by attending first the Canton Law College, attending later the National University at Peking, where he also took courses in philosophy. At a later stage the Mayor went to America where he studied economics and kindred subjects at Columbia University in New York.

The progressive mind of Mayor Chen Kung-po led him to join the Hsin Chung Hui patriotic organization which was at that time the forerunner of the Kuomintang, at the very early age of 16. The beginning of the revolution in China saw the Mayor together with his father active in the spirit of patriotism for the welfare of his country. The establishment of the republican government in China saw him again in the patriotic forefront as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, while he served at the same time as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The distinguished career of Mayor Chen Kung-po included in 1925 the posts of Chief of the Political Training Department of the Military Council, and President of the National University of Canton. He accompanied the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Forces to Hupeh as Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Headquarters in 1926. Following the capture of Hankow and Hanyang, he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of Hupeh and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs.

When Kiangsi was taken, Mayor Chen was appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government in 1927. After the split of the Wuhan and Nanking Governments he resigned all his posts at the end of 1927. However, he came out of retirement when the country needed him and participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peking in 1930. Between 1932 and 1935 he was Minister of Industry. Mayor Chen Kung-po is at present holding concurrently the post of President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government.

Thus runs the biographical sketch of the man who at this historical moment occupies the position of Mayor of Shanghai and through his years of experience in Government service is singularly fitted for this highly important position. Mayor Chen's personality, his wide range of vision and his undaunted spirit to come again to the forefront of public service guarantees Shanghai's future progress as one of the most constructive units in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (From The Times Week).

LAST OPPORTUNITY GIVEN INDIA TO LIQUIDATE BRITISH INFLUENCE

Whole Nation United As Never Before—Bose Kindles New Hope for Immediate Independence

By SADANOBU KANOKOGI

(From the Gendai)

India is a country as well as a world. In size it equals the European continent minus European Russia, but far surpasses Europe in the number and diversity of inhabitants. Perhaps no other continent of equal size contains so many different races with as many different languages, traditions, customs and religions as does India.

The aboriginal inhabitants of India were a diminutive negro race. Several milleniums ago, Aryans migrated to the Indian plains across the Hindu Kush ranges and the Indus river and built up the foundation of India and its civilization. The social life, thought, religion and moral creeds bequeathed by the Aryans remain today as the well-known Vedas.

Class consciousness was apparently unknown to these pioneer Aryans. As they conquered the aboriginals and held them in slavery, however, there developed a clear-cut distinction between master and slave. In the meantime, class consciousness gradually asserted itself among the Aryan conquerors themselves, until it gave birth to the four classes of Brahman, Kshatria (warrior), Vaishya (peasant, artisan and merchant) and Shudra (slave) in the days of Sakya-muni.

Other Races

The negroes and the Aryans are not the only ethnological elements of India. In the northeastern districts of Nepal, Kashmir, Sikhim and Bhutan under the Himalayas, there dwell northern Asiatics who so closely resemble the Japanese as to make distinction difficult. Besides, there was for a long time a constant migration of various other races from the plateaus of Central Asia, the most conspicuous figures being the Asiatic Mohammedans who continued to pour in over a period of several centuries beginning with the tenth century.

It was these Asiatic Mohammedans who, about the 16th century, completed a conquest of most of India and founded the Mogul Empire, which ruled over India for two centuries and to which Britain is the self-appointed successor.

British rule over India began in 1757 when Robert Clive defeated the nawab (king) of Bengal at Plassey. The 200-year history of British administration since then is a history of deception, coercion, cruelty, injustice and what not to the Indian people. Subhas Chandra Bose was in no way exaggerating when he said in a statement issued in Tokyo on June 19: "British imperialism means moral degeneration, cultural collapse, economic poverty and political enslavement to India." This is putting the matter mildly.

Any one with the slightest knowledge of India's past greatness knows that the country under John Bull's rule has been driven into the most wretched condition imaginable, with the people oppressed and beaten to supineness. The writer had not necessarily been anti-British. But once he set his feet on Indian soil and saw with his own eyes the utter impoverishment and the stagnation in the spiritual and moral development of the Indians, he could not help cursing Britain from the bottom of his heart and vowing the overthrow of the British Empire.

For over 100 years since the time of Viceroy Bentinck, the education of the upper class and intellectuals of India has been given in the English language, thereby infusing into them English ideologies and ideals. This means that British rule has ramified to the spiritual and ideological fields also. Until the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, India was under complete subjection to Britain.

Stirred Indian People

Japan's victory over Russia 38 years ago came like a revelation to the Indian people. It shocked them from their lethargy. It proved to be the direct incentive to the Bengal revolution movement led by two brothers, Arvinda and Barindra Gosh.

Arvinda, the elder addressed himself to the task of awakening his people to India's past greatness, glorious culture and tradition, while Barindra led a secret society and placed himself in the van of direct armed actions.

Unfortunately, however, this revolution movements was not well-organized and was in no time nipped by the British. All the same, it rendered a memorable service in implanting in the Indian youth the resolve to fight for the independence of their fatherland at the cost of their lives.

After the miscarriage, the revolution movement shifted to the northwest and was re-started as the Punjab movement under the leadership of Lajpat Rai. Whereas the Bengal revolution movement was sponsored by intellectuals, mostly students, the Punjab insurrection was backed by peasants who were groaning under British maladministration. It was largely in the nature of a peasant uprising and, like its precursor in Bengal, carried out terrorism. For instance, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's 60th birthday in 1911, a bomb was thrown at Harding, then Viceroy, at Delhi and wounded him. This violence was led by none other than Rash Behari Bose, a long-time refugee in this country.

The first World War would have been a golden opportunity for India's independence, but unfortunately, the independence movement had not attained a nation-wide scale. Moreover, the Indian leaders, duped by Britain's cajolery and promised independence after the war, cooperated positively with her in the war. Gandhi was among the foremost contributors to the British triumph.

Denied Self-Rule

Once the war ended in her victory, however, Britain denied India even self-rule, to say nothing of the promised independence. This enraged the Indian populace: indignation meetings were held everywhere. The British responded with stern repressive measures. At a similar meeting held at Amritzar, General Dyer, the then British defense commander, caused his troops to shepherd the several thousand participants into a square surrounded on three sides by tall buildings and to machine-gun these defenseless people, causing a toll of 1,000 dead and wounded.

This breach of promise and this cruelty aroused Gandhi and all other Indian leaders.

In an earlier paragraph I have referred to the fact that, for the last 100 years, the education of the upper class of India has been given in the English language, thereby instilling English ideologies and ideals in them. Small wonder, therefore, that liberalism and democracy, the very ideals which Britain professes, should characterize the guiding principle of the Indian leaders. This has had the effect of awakening them to the inescapable inconsistency between Britain's professions and her actual deeds in India.

Obviously, India's fight for independence is at once her race war against the British. India, however, finds herself totally unarmed, while Britain, until recently, was one of the greatest naval powers of the world, has a powerful air force and is capable of mobilizing an army several millions strong. India can, therefore, hope to win only when a third power wages a war against her opponent.

A golden opportunity came to India in the last World War. As has been noted in an earlier paragraph, however, all the Indian leaders were duped by British cajolery and, as Chandra Bose puts it, helped Britain, India's inveterate enemy.

Last Opportunity for India

The current war in which Japan, Germany and Italy are putting up a joint front against Britain and America is the second—perhaps the last—golden opportunity for India's independence. It is only to be expected that Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders, having personally experienced Britain's dastardly breach of faith, will never again allow themselves to be deceived by John Bull's cajolery.

At this time, it is highly heartening that Subhas Chandra Bose, the staunchest fighter for independence, has risen resolutely. At the time of the last War, Mr. Bose was still a student. Enraged over Britain's infidelity, he has been wedded to the cause of overthrowing the British Empire. He has been a prominent figure in the Indian National Congress, having been made its President five years ago at a very young age. He has also held the important post of mayor of Calcutta.

Later he was arrested by the British authorities, but made his escape in January, 1940 and fled to Germany, from where he had been addressing his compatriots and inspiring them with his conviction and ideal.

Quite unexpectedly Mr. Bose arrived in Japan in June and reiterated in unmistakable terms his clear-cut conviction. With the help of the Japanese authorities, he is now in the south, where he has proclaimed the establishment of the Provisional National Government of India, organized the Indian National Army as the spearhead of India's armed war against Britain and is devoting himself, soul and body, to building up India for the Indians. I strongly feel that the first ray of hope for India's independence has been kindled by Mr. Bose and wish him the best of success.